

Fig. 4

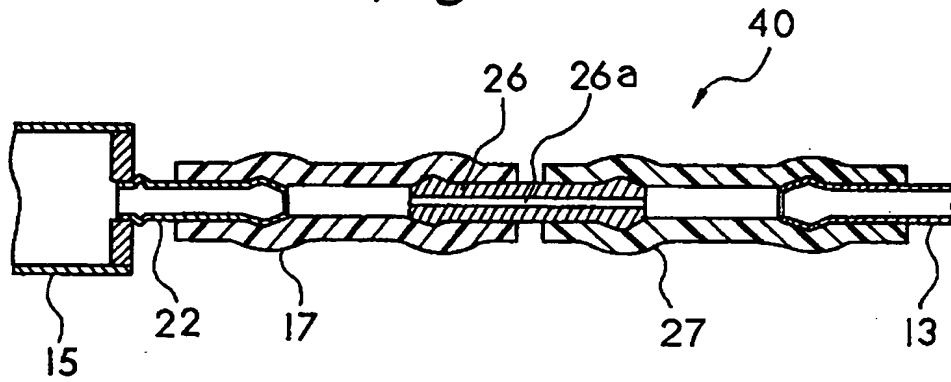


Fig. 5

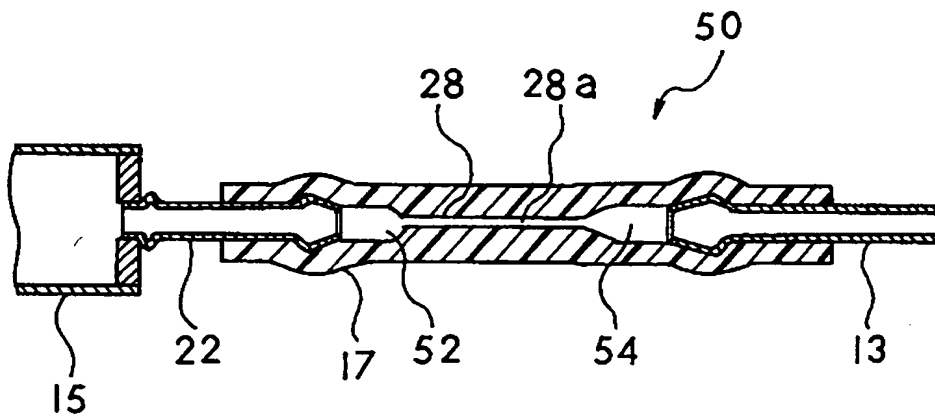


Fig. 6

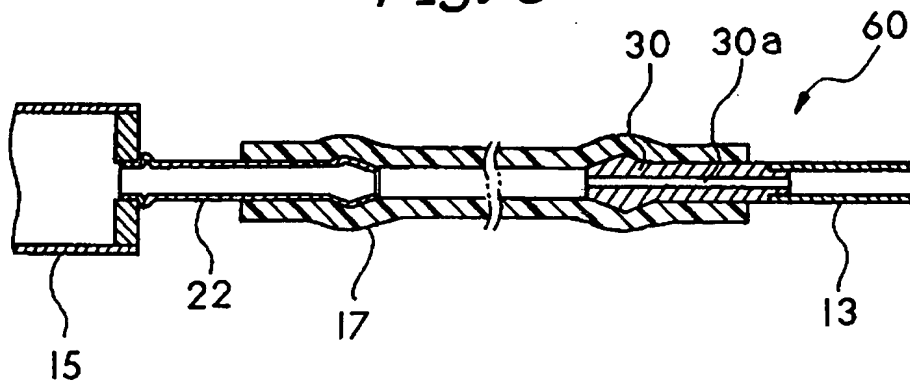


Figure 1 is a line graph showing the relationship between pressure (kPa) and length (mm) for five different cases (A, B, C, D, S). The y-axis represents pressure (kPa) from 0.0 to 80.0, and the x-axis represents length (mm) from 0 to 140. Case A shows a sharp initial drop in pressure followed by a gradual decline. Case B shows a more gradual decline. Case C shows a moderate decline. Case D shows a slight increase in pressure with length. Case S shows a sharp initial drop followed by a gradual decline, similar to Case A but with different values.

Length (mm)	Pressure (kPa) - A	Pressure (kPa) - B	Pressure (kPa) - C	Pressure (kPa) - D	Pressure (kPa) - S
0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
5	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
10	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
20	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
40	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
70	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
100	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
120	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

Fig. 14

